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On the other hand, by searching through the various chapters more information will be found concerning the origin of surface forms than is usually to be discovered in popular scientific essays. Properly enough, in view of the object of the bulletin, greater space is allotted to the nonapparent facts of geology, such as the great series of stratified formations from Cambrian to Tertiary, than to the manifest facts of geography, in spite of the first place given to this subject in the bulletin title; but geographers must be grateful for the intelligence with which many topics of their science are handled.

The reviewer heartily joins the author in wishing "to commend the long-sighted vision and the broadmindedness of the Board of Trustees in their efforts to disseminate local information." May their good example be widely followed!

W. M. DAVIS

AN ENGLISH COUNTY GEOGRAPHY

W. W. WATTS. **Shropshire: The Geography of the County.** x and 254 pp.; maps diags., ills. Wilding & Son, Ltd., Shrewsbury, England, 1916. 2s 6d. 7 x 5 inches.

Had this attractive little volume been given the subtitle of "A General Description of the County" and published as one of a series of "County Handbooks," instead of as one of a series of "County Geographies," those interested in the progress of geographical science would not need to concern themselves particularly with its contents or its method of treatment; for all sorts of topics would have been properly included under a general title. But when all sorts of topics are gathered under the title "Geography" and presented in a manner that too frequently omits the essential characteristics of good geographical treatment by failing to point out the connection between event and environment, geographers must express their regret at the misunderstanding of their subject that will result, all the more because the author of the book is a scientist of high standing, whose opinion as to what constitutes geography will be accepted as authoritative by most readers.

The method of the book may be illustrated by two of its chapters. The first includes a section on physical features, under which the relief of the shire is described for the most part empirically, following a method that is going out of fashion even for popular handbooks. The following section treats the geological history of the underlying formations rationally, although with attention chiefly directed to depositional history and with insufficient consideration of erosional history, which in a geographical handbook is surely of equal importance.

The longest chapter of the book attempts to deal with "Historical Geography" and indeed presents much information on races and population, place names, written history, pre-history and antiquities, buildings and architecture, and great Salopians. All of this chapter is replete with interesting details, but it might have been just as well or better called county history, for it follows the order of time, not of place; and it too frequently omits all indication of a causal connection between occurrences and places, by which alone a truly geographical flavor can be given.

The really significant feature of this little book as a "County Geography" is that it represents the prevalent British idea of what a county geography ought to be; that is, a vaguely defined mixture of geology and history. Now that a "geographical tripos" and "honors in geography" have been established in at least one of the leading Universities of England, we shall look to the professors of geography there and to their students to redeem their subject from the status of a sort of hybrid learning and to develop it for itself just as geology and history are so worthily developed.

W. M. DAVIS

THE BRITISH FISHING INDUSTRY

NEAL GREEN. **Fisheries of the North Sea.** 178 pp.; map, ills. Methuen & Co., Ltd., London, 1918. 7½ x 5 inches.

A small, informing, and authoritative book on these fisheries, with final chapters on fishing ports and the migration of fish, and a brief notice of the industry in North American waters. The author wastes no words and covers much ground in small space. Among other things he points out that Britain does not import fish from any country under foreign flags for the reason that she is in the center of the greatest fishing grounds in the world; and these banks often provide ten times as much food per acre as does the same area of good land. The world, he says, has 10,000,000 square miles of shallow waters where fish thrive; and should now make the most of the food, oils, and other products that fish supply. Of all the British food industries, the fisheries have received the least permanent damage by the war. The quantity of fish landed during the war was only about thirty per cent of normal, but the annual landings may now be vastly enlarged. The concluding pages are given to the chief British fishing grounds near home and the consideration of what should be done for their further development.

CYRUS C. ADAMS